HAYES ATTACKED.

Wendell Phillips Calls the President to Account.

POLITICAL TINKERING.

Nicholls and Hampton Promise-To Deceive.

THE SOUTH UNCHANGED.

A Cabinet of Compromise—A Conqueror's Hand Needed.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26, 1877. Mr. Wendell Phillips, of Boston, delivered a most remarkable lecture in the Academy of Music, under It was, in fact, more of a political speech than a literary lecture, or rather a comprehensive and eloquen criticism of men and measures, and on account of the boldness and source of the sentiments is likely to attract universal attention.

THE HOLY ALLIANCE-RUM AND THE REVOLVER." This was the significant and expressive subject which Mr. Phillips announced for the evening's consideration. He referred in the beginning to the fact that this was the centennial period of the country's existense, and then went on to say that we may, without lack of modesty, call on the world to notice the grandeur of our work. We have actually done what nation ever dared to attempt. We have tested government on every grown up man. This was never risked before. Neither Greece, Rome, Switzerland nor Holland ever ventured it. Our duty is to show the same boldness in searching for the dangers that threaten us, and the same courage in facing them that our fathers did. The epoch in which we live is one

The Northern rests on the Declaration of Independence-the Southern on a denial of it. Ever since Calhoun was graduated at Yale College the South has been educated to believe that universal suffrage was the road setts believes the opposite. In due time the antagonism culminated in the rebellion. Both sections were equally sincere and equally in earnest-the North sincerely right, the South sincerely wicked-"believing a

Does human nature or history allow us to think that

the deep-rooted convictions of seventy years have years of angry submission? The struggle be-tween Cavatier and Roundhead lasted a century. The struggle between similar forces in France began in 1780 and has not yet ended. How can sixteen years be expected to finish the war here between rees as angry and as radical as those which shook England and France for a century? A single man may change his opinions. Millions of men rarely do, and when such changes take place it requires generations to ripen and complete them. If Lee had driven Grant into Ohio, and our men had been paroled at Columbus, would Massachusetts have taken down Bunker Hill Monument or set fire to Fancuil Hall with her copy of the Deciaration of Independence? No. We should have closed up our ranks and sworn to live and die

The South went home, an idle mass, to plot for getting by the ballot what the bullet had lost. Our soldiers metted into lawyers, mechanics, merchants, every profession and trace of busy men. The South a living. She must steal it from somebody. Her burglars' tools are the revolver, domineering over the the democratic party had succeeded it would have owed its success to a "solid South," the old slave power with a new name. Her ally was, as of old, the rotten mass of the great cities. Under our present working of universal suffrage the magistracy of cities represents and is chosen by their criminal and dangerous classes. The journals procity if Morrissey, Kelly and O'Brien chose. How could they give it to him? By their contro! of its Filden had entered the White House it

would have been

day that she is contending for good government and the highest interests of civilization. In political matters the two sections do not speak the same language. Right and justice mean different things at the North and at the South. The South clings to her ideas with all the energy of angry defeat. Men always love what they suffer for. The North has abolished slavery, but it lasted long enough to make almost every North erner a flunky, hence the danger that the South will be finally victorious.

THE REVOLVERS OF CAROLINA AND THE GROG SHOPS OF

Oh! that Rarey were living and President of these States! His is the hand to save us. The South needs the Rarey treatment -- first show that we can crush it and are determined, at any cost, to be obeyed: then you may "gentle" the brute and conciliate all you Until then the South sees that all this conciliation is only cowardice trying to pass for magnani-

History repeats uself. What the South needs to-day is the element which Charlemagne, William the Conquerer, and Cromwell contributed to their times-the heavy hand and fearless grasp which holds disorderly and struggling forces quiet, until peace tempts and wins to action the elements which mould our modern civilization-capital, labor, commerce, education, hope and equality before the law. This grasp Grant would fain have used, but the senseless plamor of timed Congressmen and stilly journalists surrender it. When he took office Appointatox laded out of sight and the South was victorious in spite of it. Half of what Grant gained for us at Appomattox

The South has no purpose to use such forces as I just named. Peace and honesty on her part, in Andrew Johnson's day, would have won ample capital to her use. She defled law, encouraged Ku-klux and laughed at good faith—the coment of States—and hence say starves and rots to-day. She has no business trainonly trade is politics; that is her only tool. Bullets falled. She has neither finance nor trade, cabal are her only tools. With these she plans to torce from the North the wealth she cannot earn, lost the opportunity to attract, and must wither and rot

Haves surrendered in Washington on the 5th of March.

In Andrew Johnson's day the North urged the and heartily aid the new order of things. Hampton and his caste flung scorn on the offer and haughtily

the days are dark now, whose fault is it? Theirs. It is useless to deny that the South cherishes the polor line. We need no committees of investigation, no testimony of individuals. Laws are unexception able evidence of a people's purpose. Examine the ingenuity with which the tools are there furnished to: oppress the negro is equalled on y in the bloody and miamous code which England built up, in 200 years, to crush Ireland and drive the Irish race out of it. Capital is the most delicate test and thermometer to measure the heat or cold of men's confidence in the peace of a community. If the Southern waite man were really moved by such feelings as he proteuses capital would eagerly seek that golden field of match less investment, as, for the last forty years, it has sought the West. But neither the only rhetoric of the

can draw dollars from republican or democratic pockts for investment in the Guif States. Yet in spite of this indubitable evidence the President affects to be-Lieve Hampton and Assassin Butler of South Carolina;

and he calls on Joseph Surface to write his Inaugural of "fine sentimenta." We need only that and his Cabinet to forecast his future. The Cabinet of Lincoln was one made of trimmers. Except Stanton and Com to suit customers. Grant's Cabinet was one of mediocritics. He seems to have shrunk from counselling

HAVES AND HIS SLAVE-HOUND CABINET.

man, who will leave a name linked to no measure or idea—his only record that he entered Congress poor and leaves it rich. Evaris reminds one of the Protes-

tant riots in London, when men chalked on their closed

shutters "no popery," to conciliate the mob. One timed citizen, anxious to stand well with both sides,

chaiks up "no religion." Amid this death grapple between Caste and the Declaration of Independence

comes Schurz, the Swiss soldier, ulways to let. Hayes gazed at the coloriess piece, which was hardly

visible. Suddenly he remembers Slave-hound Devens-

the low monotony of whose life rose only once into noticeable infamy, when, with his own hands, he put

chains on Thomas Sims and dragged him down

State street. Hayes flung that bloed-red drop on

slave-hound Capinet! Perhaps you will say Devens

sinned iong ago; so did Judas Iscariot. And Judas be

sides repented and hung himself. If Devens had done

that Judas would have no right to resent the com-

parison. But in spite of repentance, and after 1,800

years, I hear of no proposal to add a St. Judas to Mark, Luke and John. No years can sweeten a slave

Lady Macheth's bloody hand. I can forgive Foote and

Longstreet; O'Conor, who voted for slavery; yes,

and Lincoln, who helped to extend the area of slav-

hunting: for I remember where all of them lived and

were born. But the being base enough actually,

with his own hands, to crush back into slavery the hero who proved his title and fitness for freedom

by the courage of flight-such a hound has, in this

world, no forgiveness. It is not safe, considering the

moral training of the world, to risk forgiving such a

one. A Massachusetts man, in the full blaze of antislavery truth, in the city of Channing, Parker and

Garrison, to volunteer at slave catching! Such a

hound should ever after be hidden in privacy and her-

mitage; he has no right to obtrude himself on the dis-

gust of mankind. Fancy him entering the Catinet

chamber! Sherman, never an abolitionist, neither knows nor cares about his history. Evarts re-

one who is "everything by turns and nothing long." Schurz has neither brain nor heart

enough to understand why slave hunting should dis-

credit any one, provided it pays well. Key, accustomed, like all Southerners, to use slave catchers and

despise them, makes no effort to hide his disgust.

Such a Cabinet-3 slave-hound Cabinet-to pilot this

ship, tossed on the hot indignation of twenty million Northerners and the tireless hate of ten millions at the

South! Only "gush" and idiocy would dream of such

a thing! A gushing thing was the younger Miss Peck-

sniff, but that lovesick girl would not take passage on

ALAS FOR BLAINE, MORTON AND BUTLER!

What name shall we give to the cool and barefaced as

sumption which claims that the Cabinet represents all

the elements of our politics? Where do you find in it

the element which Blaine, Morton and Butler stand

for? Without that idea in the forefront of the canvass

Tilden would be to-day in the White House and the

republicans not only defeated, but humbled by their

overwhelming annibilation. Every other element appears in the Cabinet. This only-the Hamlet of the

piece-is omitted. There is Evarts, who represents the

neutrals-men so indifferent that, in this battle of

giants and struggle of principles, they could see noth-

ing either in the republican or democratic party worth

working for. Schurz stands for the treachery, self-

conceit and morbid office seeking that rebelled with

Greeley. Key brings in Tilden and secession. Devens

keeps tresh before us the men who ate dirt and wore

collars in the old pro-slavery days. If the Presidential

canvass had contained only these forces Hayes would

shirt elected our President. During the long doubt of

December and January the only words that reached

us from Governor Hayes was the assurance how

and took life, land, citizenship and all its privileges

in return pledging herself to obey the constitu-

rights. Deliberately, in the face of the world, over

and over again she has broken the oaths she vol-

unteered to take, and stands perjured before the

world. Such men presume to call themselves gentle-

men and talk of promises! It was a gross insult to the American people when the President received the

Hamburg assassin, Butler, into consultation. What

can consulting with assassins lead to? Nothing but

more murders of innocent men.
No, the epoch is not ended. Whoever says so is

either a knave or dupe. The battle is only adjourned

create a republic; we are trying to save one. What do we owe the men of '76? Not empty

from Waterioo to the coup d'état of 1851 and the stuffed ballot boxes of November, 1852. Then France tried to

eulogies Rhetoric is the talent of decaying States.

The debt we owe our fathers is to give the world proof

that they really launched the best government ever

framed. What is that proof? Not swelling numbers,

not vast wealth, not wide lands. It that were so

Russia could compete with us. The test of governments is the men they produce. Humboldt said the

finest fruit earth holds up to us Maker is a finished

So of States. If this be so, then what we owe the

fathers is to show that the government they founded-

and which we claim is the best-does produce men;

wise, brave, lar-seeing, devoted men, able and ready

to save the State their fathers created; men cheated

by no juggle of words, binded by no tinsel of pre-tense, able to discover the foe of Liberty and Justice

under any disguise; and whether he comes as South-

ern assassin, Northern panderer to vice, or a chest

After a day's weary march Mohammed was campine

with his followers. One said, "I will loose my camel,

BEWARE OF THE PUTURE.

Let us heed the moral. Do not melt into gush. Do

tie thy camel, and commit it to God."

disguised as patriot-sure to unmask and crush him

such a craft.

ceives him with the suave indifference

Do not fling the roins loose on the neck of an angry Haves' Cabinet reminds one of a story of Turner, the English painter. He had hung up at the Exhibition a people in such senseless folly, and then fancy Gor will bless us. He promises no blessing to such improvidence. Tie the State to good common sense, to the lessons of history, to the great forces of civil zation, painting subdued in color. As he studied it on the presence of its bright rivals. After gazing awhile to secure the aid and protection of these, and then, only then, trust the great future to God. Turner flung a drop of bright red on the centre of his piece, and the picture glowed into startling effect. So I can see Hayes gathering his Cabinet. There is Sher-

changed, and history is no longer any lesson. Do not think with childless, guileless innocence that nows

that we have been mistaken when we believed the South to be a tiger—she has been all the white a coo-

ing dove, whose plumage we have cruelly ruffled while

GCTTLIEB ENGEL'S CAREER.

A CANDIDATE FOR THE ASSEMBLY-A WINE MERCHANT -A NAVAL STOREKEEPER-HIS FOR-

Reiss, in Newark, on Friday night, charged with con-spiring with Tom Somerville, of Washington safe burgary fame, to defraud the United States Treasury to the tune of \$250,000 by utilizing cancelled government bonds, brings to light other "crooked" transactions of Engel, which, if authentic, show him to be the most fortunate as well as the most expert imitator of other The announcement of his arrest astonished the detec tives of this city, but upon reflection the older mem bers regard it in the light of a farce, judging from his past successful career. "They won't bold him long." slippory for Brooks or Nettleship, and I'll wager a new hat that he will not be indicted." "It's a safe bet," added another, "Engel is too old a bird to be caught napping, and if any person 'goes up' in this business you'll flud that it will be Somerville. The men or set of men don't live that are able to get that 'man dead to rights.' We've tried here in Brooklyn and elsewhere, but I'm blanked if we could ever fetch him on direct evidence in the courts; for we never could find witnesses to testify as to his lorgeries, for the simple reason that he is a 'lone worker'-or, in other wo he never allows any person, not even excepting his the work. That part is executed in secret in some place known only to himself, but at the proper time the stuff to be placed on the market finds its way into

ENGEL'S KARLY HISTORY. As nearly as can be learned from parties conversant with Engel's cureer it appears that he emigrated to this country from Prussia with his parents when a lad. Williamsburg was chosen as his future home, and the Nineteenth ward of that city was selected as the most feasible spot in which to win fortune and fame, Gottlieb was early sent to school, and by dint of perseverance and natural shrewdness managed to secure a good common school education, his remarkable penmanship exciting the envy of his less fortunate confpanious and winning the admiration of his tutors. When about twenty or twenty-two years of age he formed copartnership with Mr. Leopoid Pulaski in the bottling of imitation wines, the headquarters of the firm being at No. 111 Broadway, this city. The business was conducted fairly, and the old Polish gentleman was greatly pleased with his ess relations and Engel established a naval store in Williamsburg. For awhile he made money rapidly and

Neiliamsburg. For awhile he made money rapidly and became so popular that he was nominated for the Assembly, but owing to the detection of some of his trusted friends he was defeated. This, coupled with the failure of the naval store venture, which followed closely afterward, was the beginning of his downfail.

HIS FIRST "CROOKED" WORK.

In 1862 or "63 Eagle came in contact with the Solomon brothers, three individuals whom many of the older merchants of this city remember well to their sorrow. With these men he established a wine store at No. 65 Pine street, which in time became the resort of small fry politicians, swinders and thieves. Under the cloak of doing a legitimate business the Solomon brothers bought goods from merchants "on time," shipped them to the Pine street house, where they were taken in charge by Engel, and, as per agreement, were sent to auction stores, and were sold or were sent out of the city to agents for the same purpose. The merchants, after being "bit" repeatedly, had the members of the firm arrested for fraud, and Engel was for the first time placed behind prison bars. The partners were prosecuted civily and criminally, but, as has characterized his good fortune ever, since Engel got out on bail, but his "pais" were convicted and "sent up." The ice once oroken, he continued in the same business, sometimes making plenty of money and at other times losing all by gambing and prodigality. About this time he formed the acquaintance of the then notorious Spence Petus, Andy Roberts and Frank Gleason, Between him and Pettas the warmest attachment sprang up.

becember and January the only words that reached us from Governor Hayes was the assurance how "deepty he folt for the hegroes; how he pitted them if the count should show Tilden elected!" He knew well enough then what chord would reach the nation's heart and make men pray for his success. If Tilden had been conted in what more would the South have asked of him? What more would he have dared to do than to withdraw the Goops? Fancy Hayes proclaiming in October that he contemplated calling home the troops! If the telegraph had announced such a purpose on his part that moment the canvass would have writtaily ended and Tilden would have waited unchailenged over the course. If the Cabinet calls home the troops! affirm they hold seats which have been obtained on false pretences.

HAYSE BITATAS HIS OWN PARTY.

Besides, the almost unvarying custom and courtesy of our politics is for the President to offer to the part strongest candidate of his party the position of Secretary of State. When Hayes omitted this offer to Blaine, and, further, exciled from his Cabinet the idea Mr. Jilaine represents, he not only insulted Blaine, he revealed himself as purposely betraying the ranks that elected him. But Lamar and Hill "prophery soft things." Yes, while their white constituents willout strain the revealed himself as purposely betraying the ranks that elected him. But Lamar and Hill "prophery soft things." Yes, while their white constituents willout strain the content of the continuation before.

Andrew Johnson, made Vice President, was our frest experiment. No one will claim that as success. Ackerman, Mosby, Longstreet are later instances. The South lost three men and we gained just three; that is all.

JIHE PROCE NOT YET ENORG.

But Wade Hampton and Nicholis promise that, it recognized, they will keep the peace and protect the his forty years. She never yet has keep a promise that, it recognized, they will keep the peace and protect the region of the souths his third the protect of instantly. The white South stands today perf

lite in the Pentonville, Milbank and Portland prisons, OTHER BOND PORDERIES.

The excitement attendant upon this unheard of criminal transaction had barely coased to be a matter of gossip when Wall street was in a flutter on the discovery that forged bonds to the amount of \$300,000 of the New York Central, the Buffato, New York and Erie; the Chicago and Northwestern, the Central Paesic and Union Paesic and the New Jersey Central Paesic and Union Paesic and the New Jersey Central Paesic and theorem on the market. Suspicion at once attached to Engel, Charles J. Williamson, Tom Cassidy. Andrew Roberts. Frank Gleason, alias "Canada Frank," and Waiter Shoridan, alias C. Ralston, and all save Engel were convicted after trial. Roberts and Gleason, as is well known, are in the Ludiow Street Jail in default of bail, and the others are serving out various terms in Sing Sing, Auburn and Cinton prisons.

Street Jail in default of ball, and the others are serving out various terms in Sing Sing, Auburn and Chinton prisons.

The detectives speak of numerous other lorgeries which they attribute to Engel, but despite their shrewdest calculations, watchiulness, the traps that have been laid to catch him, he has proved to be their master. European detectives have watched his case with no inconsiderable solicitade, and all who have ventured to express an opinion pronounce him a marvel or cunning and a very dangerous man to be let loose on any community. He and spence Pettus, in the estimation of the uetectives, now take rank as the most expert pensmen in the world. Engel is said to possess a secret concerning a certain chemical for renoving ink from paper that is known to no other man but Pettus, and that its use accounts for his marvellous erasures of names on bonds.

He is married and is the lather of five or six children. He is represented to be a kind husband and an affectionate father, and is hied by his associates. He is now about forty years of age, and is reported to be very poor, although he still runs a faro bank in the Bowery, which is said to be a good investment.

There seems to be a settled conviction among government secret officers that he has put bis "foot in R" this time, and that a clear case will be proved against him, although Nettleship's connection with the matter does not appear in as favorable a light as they would wish.

A MURDEROUS NEIGHBOR.

Catharine Fooley, residing at the corner of Schenck street and Flushing avenue, Brooklyn, entered the Tenth precinct station house yesterday and informed same house, had been discharging the contents of a revolver through the door of her apartments for the purpose of shooting her. She said that she could give no reason for his murderous action. Gibney was arrested and committed for examination by Justice Riley. and commit it to God." Mohammed said, "Friend,

OUR COMPLAINT BOOK.

HOW ARE THEY TO BE REACHED?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
I awail myself of the privilege of giving timely
warning to all persons, that if they feel any serious regard for their own safety from drowning, in case of an ecident while crossing the East River on sections while crossing the fast farty of a count in provide themselves with a life preserver, as those furnished on the boats are securely fastened in a rack, eight feet above the cabin floor. They cannot possibly be reached by man, woman or child without the aid of a ladder, and then it would require the additional sid of an axe or a crowbar to extricate them from their very secure position.

A WORD IN SEASON.

QUENCH THESE PLAMBEAUX.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD'night in the neighborhood of Forty-second street and Eighth avenue, the presence of hundreds of men and boys with wagons and smoking flambeaux, who keep up a constant yelling in unison from duss the common of the content of the residents, owners and renters have more than once petitioned the Mayor to suppress it, but without effect. The location has ceased to be desirable to sick or well, and immires are anxiously awaiting the lat of May to move away.

FIFTY. up a constant yelling in unison from dusk till Sunday

LYNCH LAW FOR THE STREET DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
The officials of this city are too crime-hardened to scare at the "Complaint Book." If you would call a mass meeting of the citizens, say in City Hall Park, and let such meeting pass a resolution giving our worthy City Fathers seven days in which to clean the streets, and, Fathers seven days in which to clean the streets, and, in the event of their not doing so, erect a gailows on City Hall steps and hang every man of them. It is all well to talk of love for peace and order, but crime reaches a point sometimes when it is quite desirable, good and godly to step outside the usual course to punish it. If cleanliness be next to godliness what a way we are off? If to invite, may, certainly compet, postilence and death to settle on a city like this be a crime equal in horror and a thousand times worse in its censequences than the Mountain Meadows massacre, why hesuate to bring the villains who are responsible to task? Dear Herald, go for them. If you don't we perish. Yours, thankinily,

UNEVEN SIDEWALES. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

While passing No. 131 Cannon street, where some of the flags are four inches higher on both sides than those next to them, I fell, and was kept in bed a whole week and had to have a doctor, which cost me \$0, besides tosing my week's wages, amounting to \$15. A VICTIM.

HOW THE CITY IS CHEATED. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:

I wish to call attention to the Harlem Flats sewer. Hearing that the men employed there were instructed to do good work when the inspector was present and in his absence drive in rotten piles on the tops of the good ones already driven, I investigated it and found the statement to be a true one. This is the way the city is cheated.

A TAXPAYER.

"PAINT, PAINT."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-Is there no law to compel painters to put a sign marked paint after their work? This afternoon a number of ladies' dresses were spoiled by rubbing against a fire telegraph pole in Washington street, between Fulton and Vesey streets. EYE WITNESS.

PEACOCKS IN THE PARK.

To the Editor of the Herald:A great annoyance to road riders is the allowing of peacocks on the public drives of the Park. At all times during the day a flock of these "horse scarers" can be seen wandering around the east side at the top of the first shill, going out, right in the road, to the great terror of all young horses as well as some of the old ones.

A GOOD WORD FOR THE CONDUCTORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-While riding to my office this morning in the avenue B cars, commonly called the "Blue Line," a lady wished to alight in front of Sweeney's Hotel, and the conductor (a German) politely informed her that the conductor (a German) politely informed her that the car could not stop there on a steep hill, but would do so on the other corner. Just then a young man abused the conductor and pulled the strap. When the car stopped he remained on the platform and dared the conductor to turn him off and threatened to have the poor man discharged. Now, conductors work hard and it is not right that they should be thus treated.

CONSTANT READER.

THE SHELTERING ARMS. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :--

The article in Saturday's HERALD was evidently written by one who knows nothing about the Shelte ing Arms Nursery, Brooklyn. That there has been an epidemic is true, but that the physicians are to blame epidemic is true, but that the physicians are to blame is false. The staff of physicians, five in number, instead of seven, as stated, are among our best and most skilful practitioners, and have given their services "without money or price" for the seven years the numbers have been established, and the institution is visited by one physician each day to see that all are well. If a building is lessed to a board of trustees as being desirable and right, as regards sewerage, &c., who is to blame?

ONE INTERESTED.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

Way are the boys in the employ of the American District Telegraph Company not allowed to wear their uniforms home, even for the purpose of having them repaired? During the day there is no time for them repaired? During the day there is no time for any mending to be done, and at night they must change at the office before going home. Upon the slightest pretext the garments are taken away and new ones given, a portion of their wages being kept weekly for this purpose, the company realizing a very comfortable sum yearly from this rule. I speak the views of some hundreds of parents on this subject, and would like to see the matter righted.

V. M.

MORE YOUNG BOWDIES. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

I would like to call the attention of the Police to the gang of young rowdies who infest the corner of Thirtygaing of young feweres who finest the corner of Infriyfifth street and Eighth avenue, and insuit young Isdies
as they pass by. The leader of them is a young rough
named Cunningham. A CONSTANT READER.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
I am sorry to call your attention to a gang of young

fellows who congregate around the corner of Sixtyfirst street and Third avenue, insulting everybody whoreass. They are under the leadership of two whom they call George Gilln and Hartough. They have insulted my wife and daughter, and it is about time the authorities put a stop to the nuisance.

THIRD AVENUE STOREKEEPER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-I presume to call attention to the outrageous con duct of a number of roughs who congregate every Sunday in front of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Forsyth street, and use insulting remarks to members of the congregation; they even have had the effon-tery to attack them with snow balls.

THE SEXTON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-In addition to being the nithlest thoroughfare in the confines of the "Swamp," I claim that Rose street is the worst in New York for any female to pass through in daviight. I am a working girl, and am through in daylight. I am a working girl, and son necessitated to go through Rose street to and from business daily. Between twelve and one, and again at six o'clock, the conduct of a lot of people employed in printing establishments in the street, and who congregate around the doors at the hours named, is most annoying.

TOPSY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-There are about half a dozen boys around No. 185 Mott street, using bad language and annoying the tenants. The finest police in the world can never be found when needed.

F. SWINE.

found when needed.

To the Editor of the Herald:

I would like to call the attention of the police to the crowd of "young men" that congregate on the corner of Sixty-eighth street and Boulevard, Methodist Church, Friday and Sunday evening, insulting ladies as they go in and out, and ballooing and shouting as church is going on.

M. L. A.

THE DIRTY STREETS.

"Amicus" asks why the Police Commissioners do not remove the mountains of ashes and dirt from Thirty-third street, between Sixth and Eighth avenues.

"G. F. K." has a word to say about the condition of Front street, from Fulion street to the Battery, and says the mud is six inches deep, through which pedestrians have often to wade when the sidewalks in cobstructed by trucks loading. "Iconocast" wanes to record his complaint against the practice of the Nassau street storekeepers of blockading the marrow sidewalks with ornamental and salubrious ash barrels and boxes, which are an intolerable nuisance to pedestrians on that thoroughlare. "Justice to All" writes about the lithly condition of First avenue, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-institutereds, and says it has not ocean cleaned since last lath. Pries of ashes and garbage stand untouched, and the health of the neighborhood is affected and physicians are busy.

"H. T. C." informs us that for the past eight or ten days the durt in Twenty-fourth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, has iain piled up in the gutters, all of which is very disagreeable to those wishing to cross the street. Thirty-third street, between Sixth and Eighth avenues.

all of which is very disagreeable to those wishing to cross the street.

"Questioner" asks why the Corporation have ceased cleaning Rosseveit street. They did it in the summer a few times, but now the dirt has accumulated, espe-cially where garbage and ashes are thrown on top of the mounds of mud and ice in the middle of the street. It is no wonder the ambulance is called so often in that neighborhood.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Veto of the Superintendent of Public Works Bill.

CANAL REFORM DELAYED.

The Governor to Send In a Message on Bank Superintendent Ellis.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. ALBANY, March 26, 1877.

The sensation in to-night's session was the Govern

nor's veto of the bill relating to the Superintendent of Public Works, for which position his nomination of that Governor Robinson would adopt such summary measures to mark his indignation of the treatment his appointments met by the Senate. It was rather expected that he would send in nother democratic name as unexceptionable as tha of McClelian, and then let the republicans bear the odium if they chose of defeating the practical realiza-The feeling among some republicans this evening is that the Governor has made a mistake, and that he will lose more by it than they can. Others say that between the Senate and himself the blame will be about equally divided. The former kept the bill for over a month after it was passed by the Senate, thus giving the Governor his present excuse for vetoing it, which is chiefly that the time between the sending in and confirming of another name and the opening of capal navigation would be insufficient to allow the new appointment to make the necessary arrangements and appointments. They blame the Governor, however, for vetoing a bill which he was prepared to sign in case McClellan was confirmed. Democrats say he did exactly right; some of them think he ought to have kept on sending in names, and placing the onus on the Senate. As the bill cannot be passed over the veto, and even if it could no force would be given it in the absence of a nomination, the control of the canals must remain for another year in the hands of the three democratic Commissioners. The veto was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

When the Governor dnished his veto he quit the Executive Chamber and went home.

A MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

To-morrow he will probably be ready with his Message, embracing various charges, already presty familiarly known, against Superintendent Ethis, of the Banking Department. He will continue to follow up this kind of response to the course of the Senate toward him so that the advantage will not be altogether on their side.

LAST NIGHT'S SESSION.

Both houses met at eight o'clock this evening. now appointment to make the necessary arrangem

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LAST NIGHT'S SESSION.

Both bouses met at eight o'clock this evening. A shoal of bills was introduced in the Assembly, among them being four or live relative to banks, one of which provided that each stocknolder shall be individually responsible, and not one for another. The old bill, was revived by Ecclesine calling for the assistance of the United States government to construct a deep water channel between the Hudson and the East rivers, and appropriating \$300,000 for the work. Three bills of a similar character to the one introduced by Mr. Corsan this evening are already introduced, providing for the removal of the attendants and marshals of the district courts and the appointment of new ones by the judges. A series of reports was made from committee, prominent of which were Fish's, providing for a uniform system of pavements in New York city and another of his providing for the payment of assessments for local improvements in New York. Stein's bill for the removal of the Capitol to New York city was reported for the consideration of the House.

Mr. Floyd Jones introduced a bill providing that insurance companies hereafter organized shall have a capital of \$200,000.

A good deal of time was consumed in the Committee of the Whole on the bill to amend the Revised Statutes relative to the organization of assessments for the action.

In the Senate a number of bills were ordered to a third reading, among them the bill to provide for the completion of the censor of the inhabitants of this State by an extra appropriation of \$30,000.

TEXT OF THE GOVERNOR'S MES-

TEXT OF THE GOVERNOR'S MES-SAGE.

ALBANY, March 26, 1877. The Governor, through the hands of his private secretary, transmitted the following veto message, which was read to the House :-

STATE OF NEW YORK. EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, March 26, 1877.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, March 29, 1877.)
TO THE ASSEMBLY:—
I return, without my approval, Assembly bill No. 85, entitled, "An act in relation to the Superintendent of Public Works." The frauds and crimes in the canamanagement, brought to light within the last two years, are well known. They imposed oppressive burdens ahke upon the taxpayers and the coatmen who navigated the canals. If they had not been arrested they would have covered the State with disgrace and brought the canals to ruin. At the last election the people, by a inajority of 461,321, adopted an amendment to the coastitudian establishing an entirely new system of canal administration, it provides for the appointment by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, of one Superintendent of Public Works, who is to hold his office during free term of the Governor by whom he is nominated, and by when he may

by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, of one Superintendent of Public Works, who is to hold his office during the term of the Governor by whom he is nominated, and by whom he may he suspended or removed at any time without action by the Senate. The Governor himself is thus made responsible to the people of the State for the laithful performance of the duties of the Superintendent, whom he is bound to watch over and hold to a rigid accountability. The object of this provision is to hold the executive head of the State responsible for any further mismanagement of the canals. The Superintendent is charged with the execution of all laws relating to the repairs and navigation of the canals. Subject to the control of the Legislature, he shall make the rules and regulations for the navigation or use of the canals. He is to appoint not more than three assistants, who are to be subject to suspension or removal by him. All other persons employed in the care and management of the canals, except colicctors of toils and those in the department of the State Engineer and Surveyor, shall be appointed by the Superintendent of Public Works and be subject to suspension or removal by him.

The office of Canal commissioner is abolished "from and after the appointment and qualification of the Superintendent was to have any chance of success in organizing this new system, p. eparang his passand regulations, selecting his assistants and employés, repairing canals and getting them ready for havigation at the usual time, it was vitally important that he should be appointed and enter upon the wide field of his duties at the earliest practicable day. Under the amendment he might have been appointed at any time, but he could not earlies upon the duties of his office until he had given the security to be required by law. In my annual Message, communicated to the Legislature on the 2d day of January last, I called special attention to this subject and earnestly urged the luminediate passage of an act fixing the salary and the ame

provoke protracted discussion and demy. It was not until the left of March, at the closs of the eleventh week of the session, that the bili came into the Executive Chamber.

Careful consideration had already been given to the selection of a candidate most likely to be accepted, one who would best meet all the requirements of the position and for whose management of the canats the Governor night safely hold himself responsible to the people. Realizing the necessity of immediate action, within hall an hour after the receipt of the bill I nominated to the Senate a gentleman known and honored throughout the State and nation; a graduate of our national mintary academy, of distinguished ability as an engineer and in the organization and discipline of men, and whose personal purity of character was universally acknowledged. Having no entangling alliances with any canal combinations or party factions, it was believed he was well fitted for the task of lifting the Canal administration out of the difficulties into which it had failed under the old system, and of placing it upon a nigher plane. It was also believed that no man could be in more perfect accord with the spirit of that periton of section 9 of the bill under consideration which declares that "no appointment shall be made for partisan purposes or by reason of political opinions."

The nomination was made on the 16th of March. It hay on the table until the 22d of March, when it was taken up and rejected by a strict party vois in obesit ener to a determination of a party caucus, as was stated in open executive session upon the floor of the Senate. In the same manner, at the same time and under the same caucus determination, the nominations of most competent and respectable gentlemen to Superintentent of the Banking Department, Health Officer, Port Warden and Captam of the Port, being all the executive hominations befere the Senate for important positions, were rejected.

This action could only be understood as a distinct notice to the Governor that no nomination

lays, have deemed it their duty to proceed, and are proceeding with the work of preparing the causis for opening. It is scarcely necessary to add that any attempt to substitute the new system for the old after operations have commenced under the latter would be wholly impracticable. The long delays in passing the act and the action of the Sepate since its passage have effectually destroyed the system so far as the approaching season is concerned. No possible alternative is left for opening the canals except by the action of the Canal Commissioners under the old system and in accordance with existing statutes.

concerned. No possible alternative is left for opening the canals except by the action of the Canal Commissioners under the old system and in accordance with existing statutes.

The question then arises, What will be the effect of the bill under consideration if it shall become a law? Section 8 of the bill provides that "the offices of superintendent of Canal Repairs and of division, resident and assistant engineers on the line of the canals are hereby abolished."

If, therefore, the bill be approved the entire machinery by which the Commissioners are required to carry on their work will be destroyed. All work upon the canals must at once cease. They can neither be repaired, opened, nor navigated. Even if a Superintendent of Public Works was appointed, as contemplated by the bill, he would be seriously embarrassed by the cutting off at once of the entire engineering department of the canals.

The work done through that department during the past year has been of great importance to the State, while the expenses have been largely reduced. The estimates for the current year show a further reduction to an amount believed to be much below what the cost would be under the plan proposed in the bill. It would be a hazardous experiment and poor economy for the first Superintendent of Public Works to undertake to carry on the operations of the canals without any assistance whatever from the engineering department, and the removal of these records from their appropriate places of deposit would put them in danger of being lost or stolen, in which case the State would be deprived of most important evidence in the trial of actions against parties charged with fraud and insconduct in recard to canal operations. For the reasons herein stated and as the only means now left for opening the canals at all I am constrained to withhold my approval from the bills.

Le ROBINSON, Governor.

Mr. Baker moved that owing to the absence of many members the message be laid on the table and printed. Carried.

READY.

ALMOST A BANK ROBBERY.

SINGULAR FAILURE OF A BOLD ATTEMPT TO ROB A PHILADELPHIA DANK-MYSTERIOUS FLIGHT OF THE THIEVES WHEN ALL WAS

PHILADELPHIA, March 26, 1877. The usual quiet down town to-day was suddenly disturbed about noon by the alarming report that a bold and almost successful attempt had been made to blow open the safes of the Consolidation National Bank, a comparatively small institution on Third street, above Vine street. A HERALD reporter who hurried to the had, for some mysterious reasons, precipitately re-tired just when they had completed every arrangement for reaching the sales containing the money, and that the simple ringing of a bell saved the life of the watchman and the money of the bank.

To make this story intelligible it is necessary to go back to the 26th of February last. Upon that date, it appears, the building No. 327 North Third street, adjoining the bank on the south-the bank being numbered 329 and 331-was rented by two men, who stated

pioning the bank on the south—the bank being numbered 329 and 331—was rented by two men, who stated
that they intended opening a wood and willow ware
establishment. The store was old and a little out of
repair, which, together with their assertion that they
were going to make some alterations to fit the place
for their business, made it appear perfectly natural
that noises of pounding should be heard up stairs,
especially as the new tenants had had a few boards
and some bricks and mortar carried in. These
noises have continued from time to time until
to-day, and do not appear to have excited the suspictors of anybody. No attention was paid to the
matter except that some of the bank cierks wondered
why the alterations in the adjoining place were so long
in course of preparation, and who the men were who
were opening the store.

THE DISCOVERY.

The mystery was explained at a little after cleven
o'clock this morning. At that hour one of the oank
watchmen chanced to go to the director's meeting
room, which is on the rear of the third floor. He found
that a large hole had been made in the wall.

Why THE THIEVES FIED.

It is the theory of Mr. James B. Wat-on, the president of the bank, that the thieves were prepared to
attack only one watchman, from the fact that only one
pair of nippers or handcuff was found, and that the
preparations were completed on Sunday, which is the
only day when only one watchman is in the building.
It appears that yesterday, when the might watchman, who was on duty until ten o'clock Sunday
morning, was relieved he went out and the doir
was closed. The theores must have been in the directors' room at that time, prepared to descend, not
the green baize door had been removed and carried to
one corner. But just at this time the watchman wan
had been relieved he went out and the door
was closed. The theores must have been in the directors' room at that time, prepared to descend, inthe green baize door had been removed and carried to
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NOYES' BAIL.

EFFORT TO HAVE IT REDUCED-HOW MUCH OF THE ASSETS OF THE NEW, JERSEY MUTUAL ARE IN HIS HANDS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] TRENTON, March 26, 1877.

A lengthy conference relative to the case of Prest dent Benjamin Noves, in connection with the affairs of the New Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company, was held here to-day between Secretary of State Kel sey and Attorney General Vanatta, on one side, and General Benjamin F. Butler, Judge Bradley, of New Haven, and William B. Guild, Jr., of Newark, who represented Mr. Noyes. The HERALD reporter inter-

Haven, and William B. Guild, Jr., of Newark, who represented Mr. Noyes. The Herald reporter interviewed Mr. Kelsey and General Butler on the subject. In substance Mr. Kelsey and General Butler on the subject. In substance Mr. Kelsey and that the conference was held to consider the question of reducing Noyes' bail, which had been fixed at \$20,000. He claimed that Noyes had \$3,00,000 assets belonging to the New Jersey Mutdal Company; that he (Noyes) had assumed all the habilities and had taken the assets of the Mutual into the National Capital Company of Washington, D. C., and that no reduction in the amount of bail would be made until the assets were turned over and paid into Court, Noyes professes a wilhingness to turn in the assets, but does not do so. Any reduction of bail must foliow an absolute surrender of the assets.

The Claims of Noyes was much misrepresented; that the securities he (Noyes) held belonging to the Mutual only amounted to nominally \$137,000, instead of \$1,400,000, as had been stated. The rest were in mortuages deposited in New York and New Jersey, which amounted to \$300,000. He also held some uncollected premiums. Noyes had made a contract to reinsure the policy holders of the Mutual in the National Capital, on condition that he should retain \$137,000 in securities. After that contract was made Noyes' company was sued on the policies issued. Noyes' proposition was, "Gentleann, if you indemnity my company for losses sustained I will pay back the assets in my possession." His company had been sued for \$0,000 or \$7,000. If his proposition was agreed to then he would be at a loss of \$10,000 individually. It was untrue that Noyes had fined. He only went nome to Connecticut to attend the bedside of his dying father, where he stouped three weeks. He buried his intaher on Friday last, and then he voluntarily came to New Jersey. The question at the conference to-day was, how stail we get into Cour with the assets? It was merely a question of disputed rights, that is all. Counsel had gone to Newark

OTHER LIFE INSURANCE TROUBLES.

SOME ABSCONDERS-THE NEW JERSEY MUTUAL-

When all the officers of the Security Life Insurance Company, excepting Robert L. Case, Jr., the actuary. came forward to give bail in answer to their indictments, considerable surprise was manifested at the absence of the latter. His friends claimed all along that he would appear to give bends as soon as a favorable opportunity presented itself. It is now stated on good authority that Mr. Case has made his way to Panama, and evidently does not intend to justify the predictions made for him.

predictions made for him.

CONTINENTAL AGONIES.

Motion was made yesterday in behalf of two classes of policy holders in the British North American insurance Company, whose policies were transferred to the Continental Life Insurance Company. One class asks to come in had sue the receiver of the Continental for their share of the fund which was transferred and the other class asks to be made party detendants in opposing the payment. Judge Pratt, before whom the motion was made, took the papers and reserved his decision.